

COURT OF APPEALS  
FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT  
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

**FILED**  
COURT OF APPEALS

MAR - 3 2000

JAMES CISSELL  
CLERK OF COURTS  
HAMILTON COUNTY

STATE OF OHIO

NO. C-990046

Plaintiff-Appellee

vs.

REGINALD ALLEN

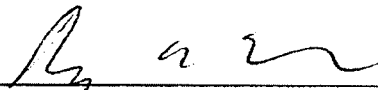
Defendant-Appellee

COST  
K V

MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION TO  
APPLICATION FOR REOPENING  
PURSUANT TO APP. R. 26(B)

The State of Ohio hereby opposes the defendant-appellant's application for reopening pursuant to App. R. 26(B) filed on January 31, 2000, for the reason that the defendant-appellant's claims of error do not raise the possibility that the result of the direct appeal would have differed had the issues been advanced by appellate counsel.

Respectfully submitted,



Philip R. Cummings, 0041497P  
Assistant Prosecuting Attorney  
230 East Ninth Street, Suite 4000  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202  
513/946-3012

**FILED**

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JAMES CISSELL  
CLERK OF COURTS  
HAM. CNTY. OH.

MEMORANDUM

**Individual Claims of Ineffective Assistance of Appellate Counsel**

The defendant-appellant claims ineffective assistance of appellate counsel. Specifically, defendant-appellant claims his appellate attorney was ineffective for failing to raise the following:

- (1) Use of defendant's prior bad acts;
- (2) Ineffective assistance of trial counsel;
- (3) Prosecutorial misconduct;
- (4) Imposition of the maximum sentence.

In order to demonstrate ineffective assistance of counsel, the defendant-appellant must show that counsel made errors so serious that he "was not functioning as 'counsel' guaranteed the defendant by the Sixth Amendment." Strickland v. Washington (1984), 466 U.S. 668, 104 S.Ct. 1052; State v. Johnson (1986), 24 Ohio ST.3d 87, 494 N.E.2d 1061. In Strickland, the Court stated:

Judicial scrutiny of counsel's performance must be highly deferential . . . a court must indulge a strong presumption that counsel's conduct falls within the wide range of reasonable professional assistance; that is, the defendant must overcome the presumption that, under the circumstances, the challenged action 'might be considered sound trial strategy.'

466 U.S. at 689, 104 S.Ct. at 2065. A finding that prejudice is lacking can preclude inquiries as to whether an essential duty was breached. Strickland, 466 U.S. at 697, 104 S.Ct. at 2069.


Appellate counsel need not raise every non-frivolous issue. Jones v. Barnes (1983), 463 U.S. 745, 103 S.Ct. 3308. Ineffective assistance of counsel cannot be found therefore, unless the issue was sufficiently problematical and would have necessarily had some effect on the outcome of the appeal. Unless this Court is convinced that it would have modified the defendant-appellant's conviction or sentence *at the time of his appeal*, then it should not grant the application for reopening.

Allen has failed to demonstrate that counsel's failure to raise the various issues likely made a difference in his appeal.

CONCLUSION

The deficiencies claimed by the defendant-appellant would not have constituted reversible error if it had been raised on appeal. Therefore, there is no prejudice arising from the failure to raise the issue. For these reasons, the state respectfully requests that the application for reopening be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

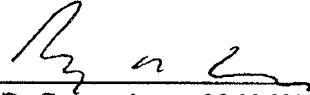


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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this   7   day of March, 2000, a copy of this document was served by regular U.S. mail to defendant-appellant, pro se, addressed to him as Reginald Allen, #352-308, P.O. Box 7010, RCI, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601.



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Philip R. Cummings, 0041497P  
Assistant Prosecuting Attorney